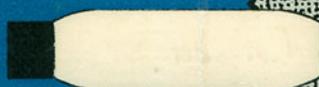


PINNOCK

TRENDSETTER
SAPPHIRE

MODEL KA



INSTRUCTION MANUAL



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KNOW YOUR MACHINE

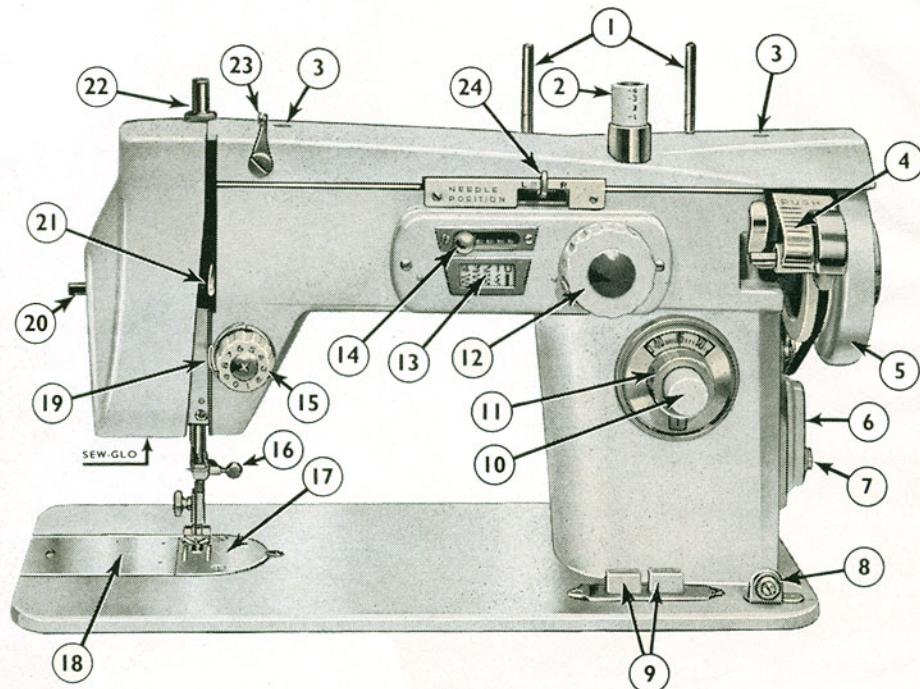


FIG. 1

1. Cotton pins
2. Zig-zag stitch regulator press button
3. Arm top cover plate set screw
4. Bobbin winder
5. Balance wheel
6. Motor mounting bracket
7. Motor mounting bracket set bolt
8. Bobbin winder cotton guide
9. Drop feed indicator Press Buttons
10. Stitch reversing button
11. Dial-a-stitch knob
12. Zig-zag stitch regulator knob
13. Zig-zag width index window
14. Zig-zag stop control knob
15. Tension
16. Needle clamp
17. Needle plate
18. Slide plate
19. Thread controller take-up spring
20. Sew-glo On-off switch
21. Take-up lever
22. Automatic darning
23. Arm top cover plate thread guide
24. Needle position control lever.

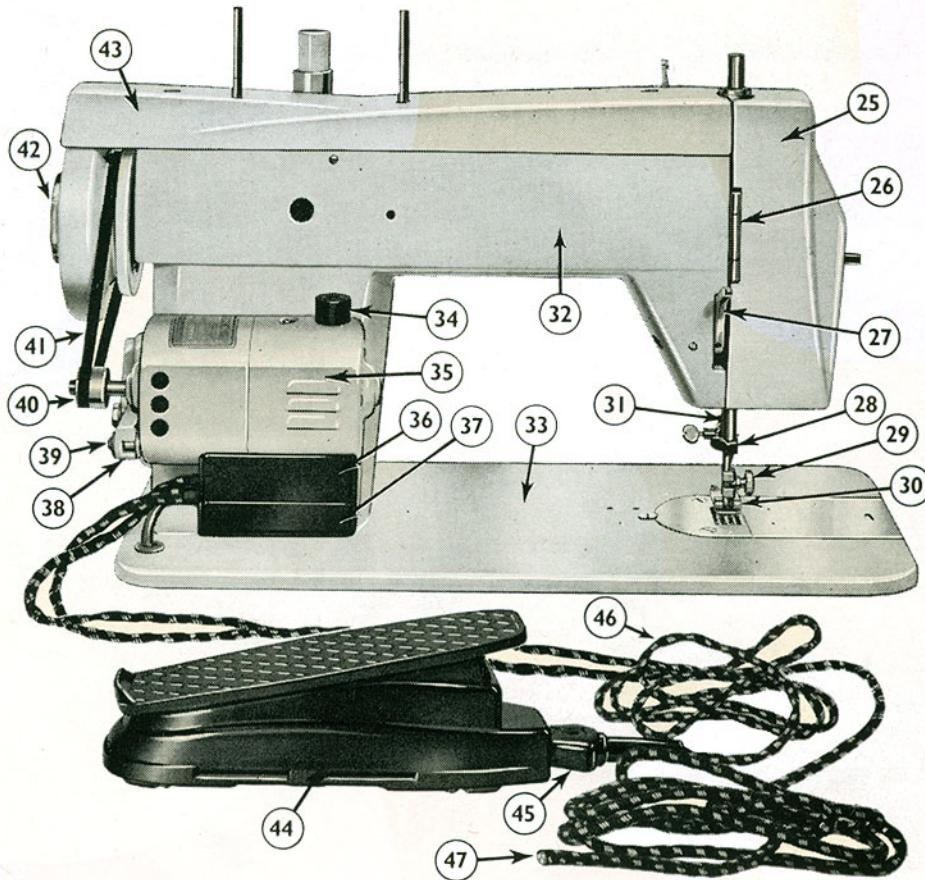


FIG. 2

25. Face plate	37. Motor junction box cap
26. Face plate hinge	38. Motor mounting bracket
27. Presser bar lever	39. Motor mounting bracket set screw
28. Cotton cutter	40. Motor pulley
29. Presser foot thumb screw	41. V belt
30. Presser foot	42. Balance wheel stop motion knob
31. Presser bar	43. Arm top cover plate
32. Arm	44. Foot control (speed regulator)
33. Bed	45. Foot control appliance plug
34. Motor carbon brush holder	46. Foot control flex
35. Motor	47. Power flex
36. Motor junction box body	

HOW TO OIL YOUR MACHINE

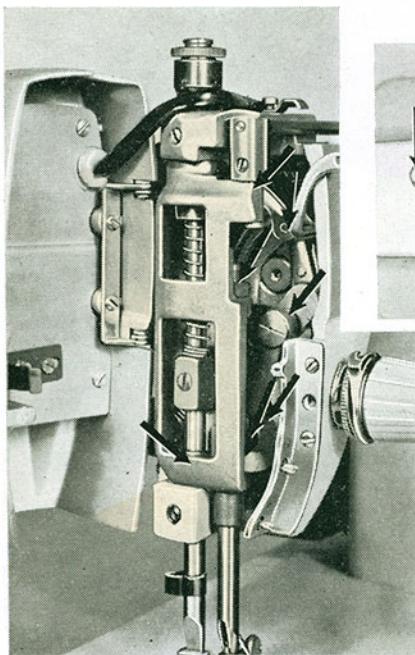


FIG. 4

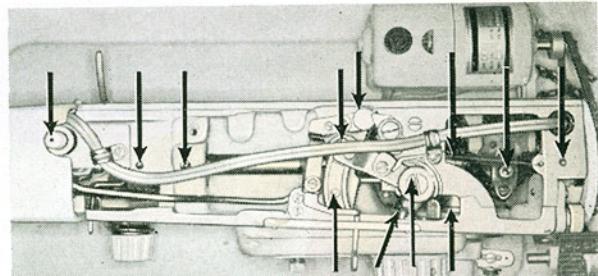


FIG. 3

IMPORTANT: DISCONNECT LEAD FROM POWER POINT BEFORE OILING THE MACHINE. USE ONLY LIGHT OIL . . . NEVER USE GREASE OR HEAVY OILS.

Regularly oil your machine at the points indicated before using it. Two or three drops on each place is all that is necessary.

To oil the top of the machine, remove the two screws holding the top cover in position. You will now be able to oil your machine at the points indicated by the arrows.

When oiling, insert the nozzle of the oil can well into the oiling holes, and afterwards run the machine unthreaded for approximately two minutes.

Oil the motor about once every twelve months, applying a drop of oil to the oil holes at each end.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT OIL THE FOOT CONTROL.

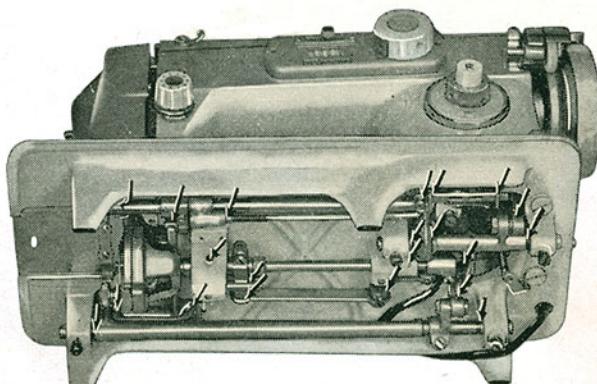


FIG. 5

FABRIC SELECTOR CHART

Needle Size			Type of Material	Thread Size	Length of Stitch	Tension
American	Continental	British				
11	70	0	Finest fabrics, ladies' blouses, kiddies' garments, voiles, fine nylons, silks, muslins, light-weight organdie, crepes, summer-time materials.	60-80 Embrdry. Thread Size 50	1	Betw'n 2-4
14	90	½	Medium-weight fabrics, men's shirts woollen dresses, light furnishings, light sheeting, ladies' overalls, plastic goods, taffeta light curtains, light uniforms.	50 Embrdry. Thread Size 30	2	Betw'n 3-5
16	100	1	Heavy-weight clothing fabrics, men's suits, heavy woven dress materials, heavy furnishings, heavy sheeting and light ticking, table cloths, thick curtain material, draperies.	40 Embrdry. Thread Size 30	3	Betw'n 5-7
18-19	110-120	2-3	Tapestries, heavy ticking, loose covers, duck and drill materials, men's overalls, corduroy, sacking, canvas, and all heavy-weight work.	30	4	Betw'n 7-9

FIG 6

HOW TO CHANGE A NEEDLE

Remove old needle by turning the balance wheel towards you until the needle bar is at its highest point. Loosen the needle clamp screw A (Fig. 7) and draw the old needle downwards. Take a new needle in the left hand and place it up into the needle clamp as far as it will go, **with the flat side of the needle to the right**, then fasten the needle clamp screw firmly with the fingers.

NEVER use a blunt or bent needle as these can damage both your work and your machine, and are the cause of poor stitching.

Always use type 705 or 15 x 1 needles. A full range of sizes is readily available. Refer to page 5 for guidance as to the correct size to use.

Remember always to select your needle carefully according to the type of work to be sewn, and the size of cotton to be used. The eye of the needle must be large enough to allow the cotton to pass through freely.

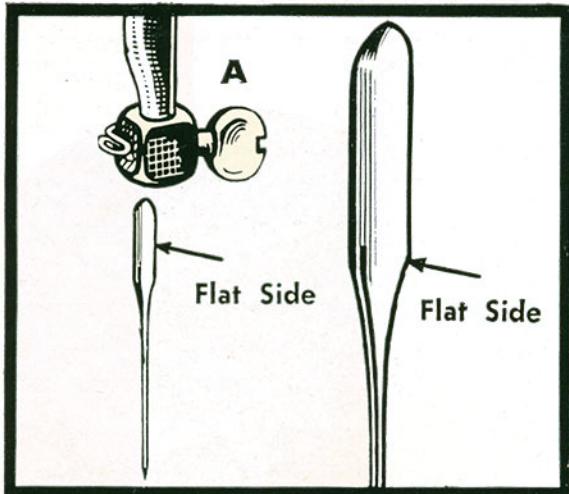


FIG. 7

WINDING THE BOBBIN

Hold the balance wheel firmly with the left hand whilst turning the stop motion knob (Fig. 9) **towards you** with the right hand as far as it will go. The balance wheel will now spin freely while the sewing mechanism remains motionless.

Place a spool of thread on the bobbin winder cotton pin A (Fig. 8) and pass the thread through thread guide B (Fig. 8) and under and between the bobbin winder tension discs shown at C (Fig. 8) then five or six times around an empty bobbin.

Now press the bobbin on to spindle D (Fig. 8) making sure that the pin on the spindle fits into the slot on the bobbin. Firmly depress button E (Fig. 8) as far as it will go.

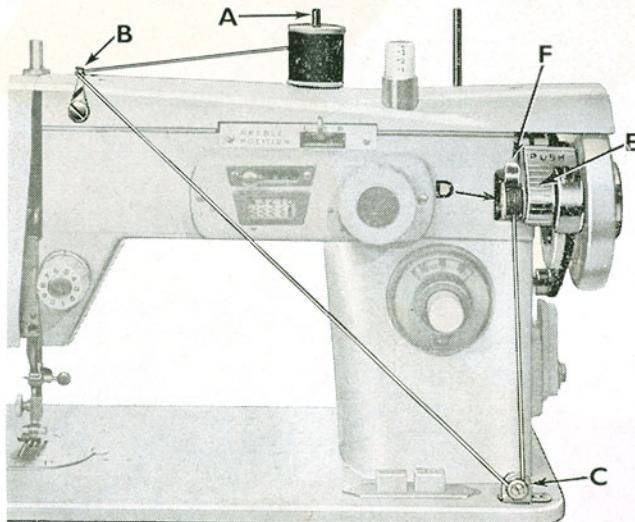


FIG. 8

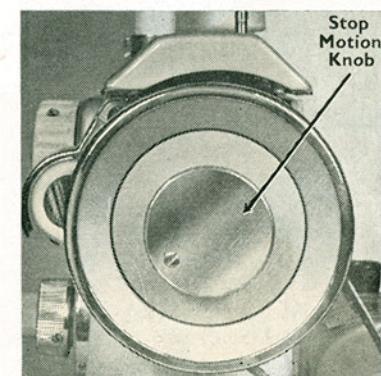


FIG. 9

The finger F (Fig. 8) will now rest between the rims of the bobbin. Now operate the foot control as for slow sewing. When the bobbin is fully wound it will automatically stop winding.

Break or cut the thread and remove the bobbin from the spindle.

Next, hold the balance wheel firmly with the left hand, and with the right hand, turn the stop motion knob (Fig. 9) **away** from you until it is tight. Your machine can now be operated as for ordinary sewing.

THE BOBBIN CASE

IMPORTANT: WHEN REMOVING OR REPLACING THE BOBBIN CASE, THE NEEDLE MUST ALWAYS BE AT ITS HIGHEST POINT.

Open the slide plate towards the left. With the left thumb and forefinger, open the hinge latch A (Fig. 10) and withdraw the bobbin case. When the bobbin case is held in this manner, the bobbin cannot fall out.

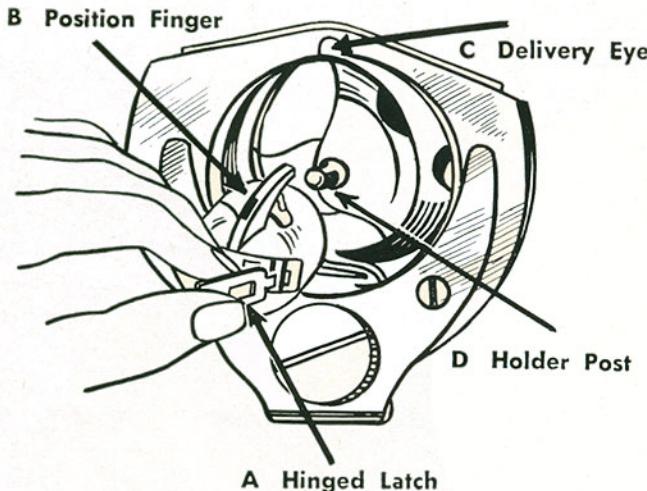


FIG. 10

Insert the newly wound bobbin into the bobbin case according to the instructions (Figs. 11, 12 and 13) on following page, then again open the bobbin case latch and replace into position on to the holder post D (Fig. 10) so that the position finger B (Fig. 10) fits into the delivery eye C (Fig. 10). Release the latch and press the bobbin case lightly with the thumb. **This operation is easy—NEVER FORCE IT!** Always allow three or four inches of thread to hang free from your bobbin case after insertion as this must be brought up to the top side of the machine before sewing.

TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

Hold the bobbin case in the left hand as shown in Fig. 11. Take the wound bobbin in the right hand with the cotton turning in the direction shown in Fig. 11 and allowing about six inches free cotton hanging.

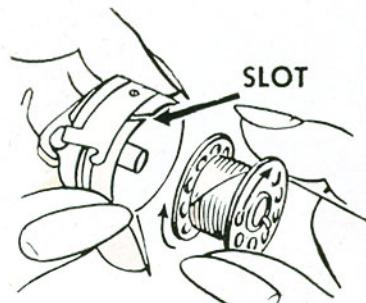


FIG. 11

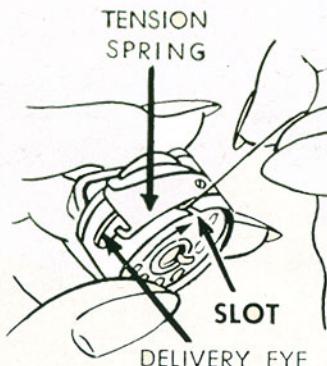


FIG. 12

The thread should now pull freely from the delivery eye, but with some slight tension. In order to obtain a perfect stitch, this tension may, from time to time, have to be adjusted. By turning the tension screw (Fig. 13) to the right, this tension may be increased or, to the left, decreased. This adjustment should be made in accordance with the direction on page 14 (Figs. 19, 20 and 21).

Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case then holding **both** firmly, pull the free cotton into the slot (Fig. 12), and under the tension spring so that it enters the delivery eye.

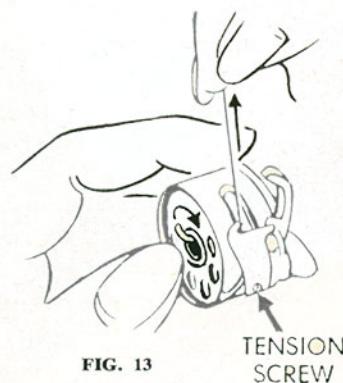


FIG. 13

THREADING THE MACHINE

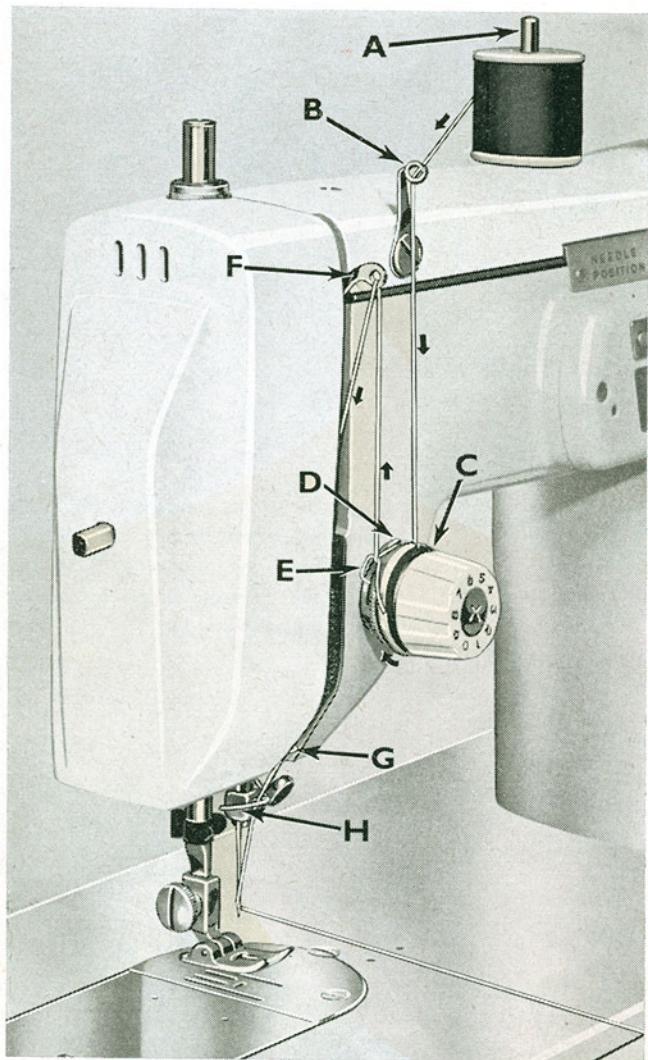


FIG. 14

After carefully selecting your thread and needle according to the type of material you are going to sew (see Page 5) and, making sure that your bobbin is wound and properly inserted, and the presser foot raised, you may now proceed to thread your machine as follows:

1. Place a spool of thread on cotton pin A.
2. Pass the thread in through thread guide B.
3. Draw the thread around and between the tension discs shown at C.
4. Pass the thread over take-up spring check loop D, then down through take-up spring E.
5. Now through the take-up lever F from right to left.
6. Next through thread guides G and H.
7. Finally, through the needle from left to right. Allow about 6 in. of cotton to be drawn through the needle.

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

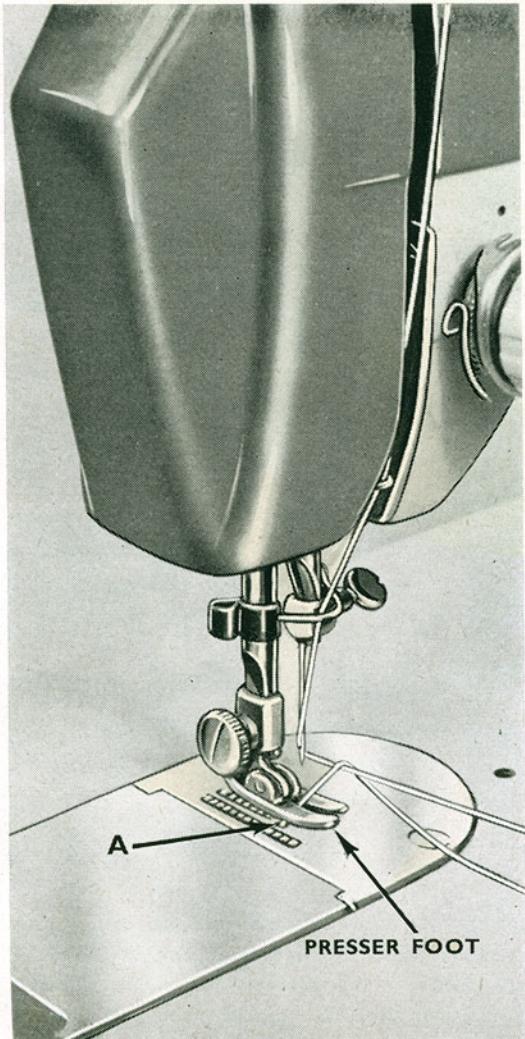


FIG. 15

IMPORTANT:

NEVER ATTEMPT TO SEW
UNTIL THE BOBBIN CASE
THREAD HAS BEEN DRAWN
UP TO THE UPPER SIDE OF
THE THROAT PLATE AS
FOLLOWS:

Hold the loose end of the **needle** **thread** in the left hand and to the right of the needle.

Turn the balance wheel with the right hand until the needle descends and rises again. As it rises it will draw the bobbin thread up through the needle hole (See A, Fig. 15), then—

1. Continue to turn the balance wheel until the take-up lever F (Fig. 14) has reached its highest point.
2. Place both cottons between the toes of the foot and draw towards the rear of the machine (See Fig. 16).
3. Press drop feed indicator to NORMAL.

Your machine is now ready to sew.

COMMENCING TO SEW

Ensure when using straight sewing foot or straight sewing needle plate that needle control lever is at M position.

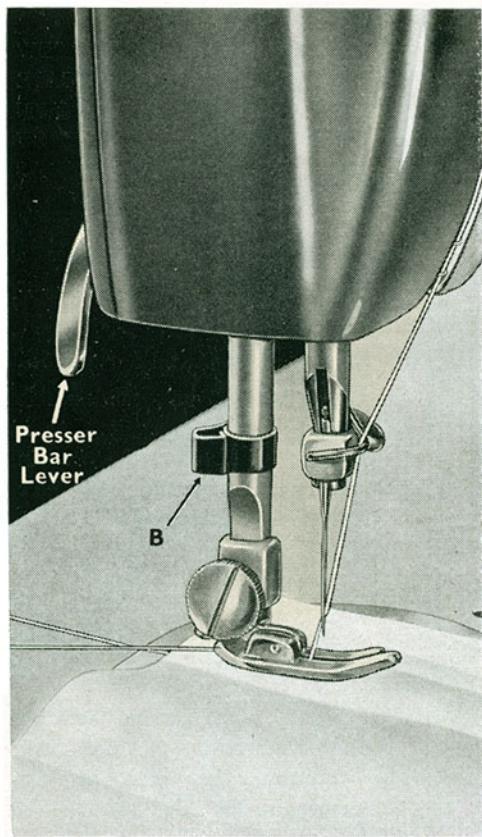


FIG. 16

By increasing the pressure on the foot control, the speed of sewing is increased. Before commencing sewing, the presser bar lever should be lowered, and there should be material under the presser foot. By pulling too hard on the material you can cause stitches to be irregular and needles to be broken. All you need do is gently guide the material from the front or rear, whichever you prefer.

Always turn the balance wheel towards you. Turning it backwards can result in a cotton lock.

Place the material under the presser foot and lower the foot by means of the presser bar lever. Always be sure that there is enough material under the foot to enable it to feed through.

With the take-up lever at its highest point and holding both cottons at the rear of the presser foot (until the first few stitches are formed), commence sewing by gently pressing on the foot control. Increase this pressure until the needle moves. When you have sewn as far as you wish, remove the pressure from the foot control and your machine will stop sewing.

Your machine is fitted with a presser foot, which will enable you to pass over seams and pins with the greatest of ease.

TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

Your machine is equipped with the most modern stitch setting and reversing device yet produced. Positive stitch setting is instantly obtained simply by turning Dial-a-stitch Knob A (Fig. 17) in whatever direction desired. The Dial-a-stitch Indicator Window behind Knob A is graduated from 0 to 5, and your stitch length will increase from nil at 0 to a very long stitch at 5 as you turn the knob. Practice a little with this stitch setting mechanism and you will soon learn how to use it to best advantage.

The Reversing Button B (Fig. 17) enables you to sew backwards with exactly the same length of stitch as forward, simply by depressing button with the finger, thus enabling you to do lightning back tacks at the end of your seam. The machine will sew forward again as soon as your finger is removed from button B.

TURNING A CORNER

If you wish to turn a corner sharply, finish your seam with the needle in the material, raise the presser foot, turn your material, lower the foot again and recommence sewing.

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED YOUR SEAM

1. Raise the take-up lever to its highest point by turning the balance wheel TOWARDS YOU.

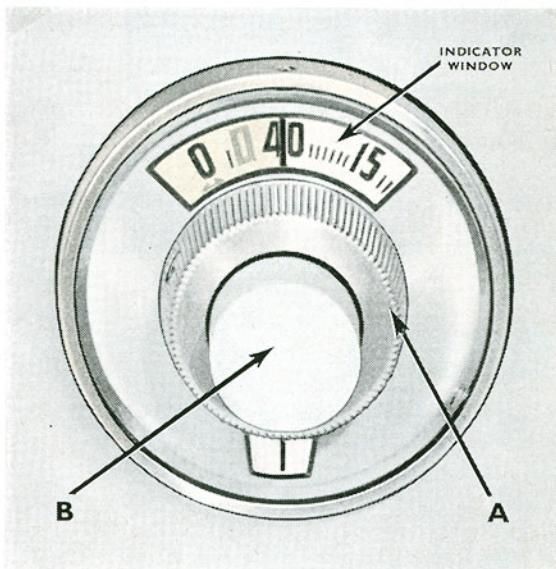


FIG. 17

2. Draw the work straight out the back of the foot away from you for six to nine inches.
3. Grasp both threads firmly and sever them close to the material on the thread cutter B (Fig. 16) above the presser foot.

If this procedure is followed carefully, sewing can recommence immediately without further preliminaries.

HOW TO REGULATE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

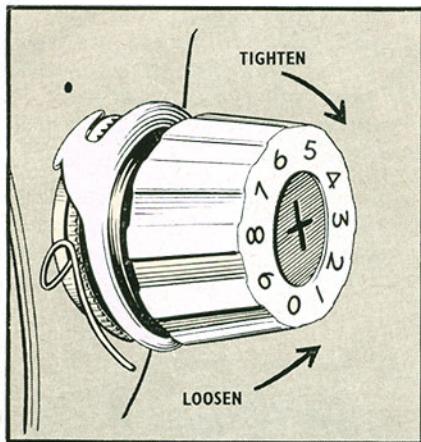


FIG. 18

Perfect tension regulation can generally be achieved by adjusting the needle thread tension. Simply by turning the tension knob (Fig. 18) to the right, the tension is increased, and to the left it is decreased.

IMPORTANT:

All tension adjustments must be made with the presser foot down.

If, however, a perfect stitch cannot be arrived at by this adjustment alone, the following steps may be taken:

- Adjust bobbin thread tension by turning the screw in accordance with the directions on page 9 (Fig. 13).
- Regulate tension on thread control take-up spring by turning knurled nut, positioned behind upper tension, with your thumb and forefinger. Turning to the right decreases tension, and to the left increases tension.

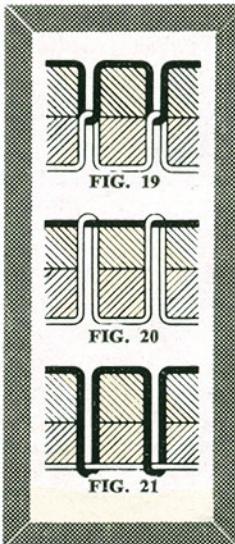
Remember that the tensions on your machine have been carefully adjusted before leaving the factory and should not require immediate attention. Always check to see that your machine is correctly threaded, both top and bottom before making any tension adjustments.

TENSIONS

For perfect stitching, thread tensions both top and bottom should be sufficiently strong to lock both threads in the centre of the work (see cross section, Fig. 19).

If your stitching appears as in Fig. 20 with the needle cotton lying flat on the top side of the material, **loosen** the top tension. If this does not have the desired effect, you must **tighten** the bobbin case tension a little.

If the opposite occurs and the bobbin case cotton is lying flat on the underside of the material (Fig. 21) you must **tighten** the top tension or **loosen** the bobbin case tension.



DROP FEED INDICATOR

Your machine is equipped with a feeding mechanism which gives you complete control over your work. This control can be set in two positions as shown in Fig. 22. These positions and their uses are:

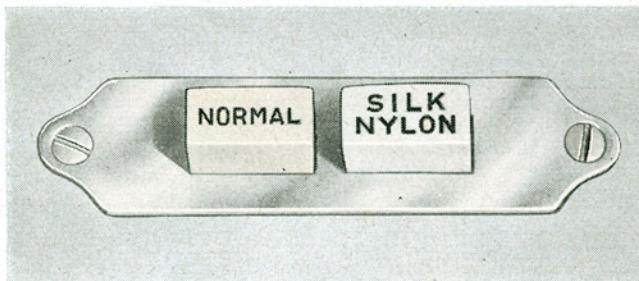


FIG. 22

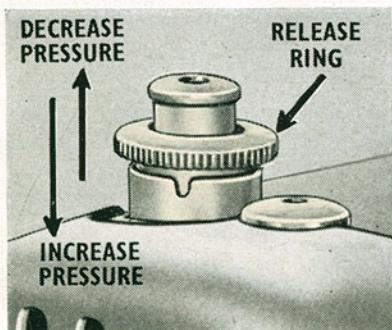
1. NORMAL

For all normal types of sewing using medium or heavy materials.

2. SILK/NYLON

In this position the feed dogs have been slightly lowered for fine materials.

3. To operate this mechanism, the selected press button must be depressed to down position.



AUTOMATIC DARNER AND FOOT PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT

To increase or decrease the pressure on the presser foot is a very simple operation.

Press release ring (Fig. 23) and the foot pressure will be instantly released to the full. You may now make any pressure adjustment you wish by simply pressing the bar down again to the pressure you require.

FIG. 23

IMPORTANT:

ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT DURING ORDINARY SEWING PROCESSES THE PRESSURE ON THE FOOT MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO HAVE THE WORK FEED THROUGH PROPERLY.

ZIG ZAG SEWING

IMPORTANT:

When sewing zig-zag, ensure that correct presser foot and needle plate are fitted to your machine.

The zig-zag stitch regulator knob C (Fig. 24) controls the width of stitch. During straight sewing, this knob must be turned as far to the left as it will go, and the indicator in the index window B (Fig. 24) must be at 0.

By turning zig-zag stitch regulator knob C to the right, the indicator in index window B will move to the left, showing by number, and design under number, the width of the zig-zag stitch which will result. Setting at 4 is maximum width, at 0 the machine reverts to straight stitching.

To operate zig-zag stitch regulator knob C, grasp in right hand, with the thumb pressing on zig-zag stitch regulator knob release plate F (Fig. 24). This allows free movement of knob.

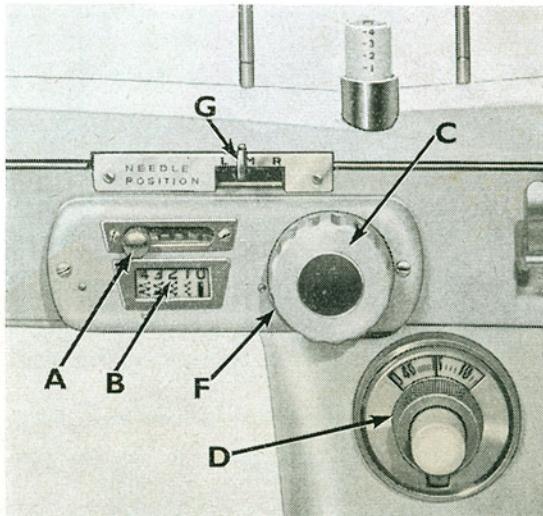


FIG. 24

When pressure on release plate F is removed, Knob C is set in a fixed position.

The zig-zag stop control A (Fig. 24) may be set at any position by pressing and sliding along. This setting is then the maximum width to which the knob C will turn.

The needle position control lever G (Fig. 24) allows the needle to be set so that zig-zag stitching is formed as follows.

- Position L (left): Stitches formed to right of basic line.
- Position M (middle): Stitches formed equally either side of basic line.
- Position R (right): Stitches formed to left of basic line.

REMEMBER:

THE KNOB C CONTROLS THE WIDTH OF ZIG-ZAG STITCHING. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE ZIG-ZAG STITCHES, OR STITCH LENGTH, IS CONTROLLED BY THE STITCH REGULATOR D IN EXACTLY THE SAME WAY AS IN STRAIGHT SEWING.

NEEDLE POSITIONING LEFT — MIDDLE — RIGHT CONTROL

NEEDLE POSITIONING

Your machine is equipped with triple needle positioning control Lever, A (Fig. 25), which enables you to have three different variations of zig-zag design stitching.

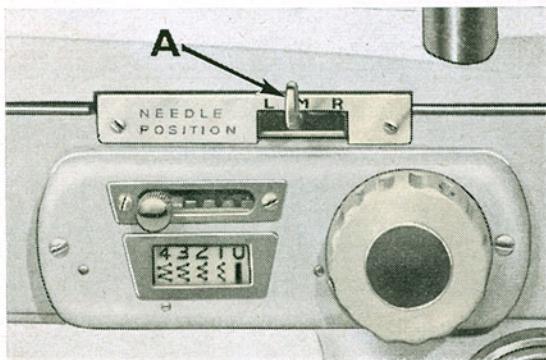


FIG. 25

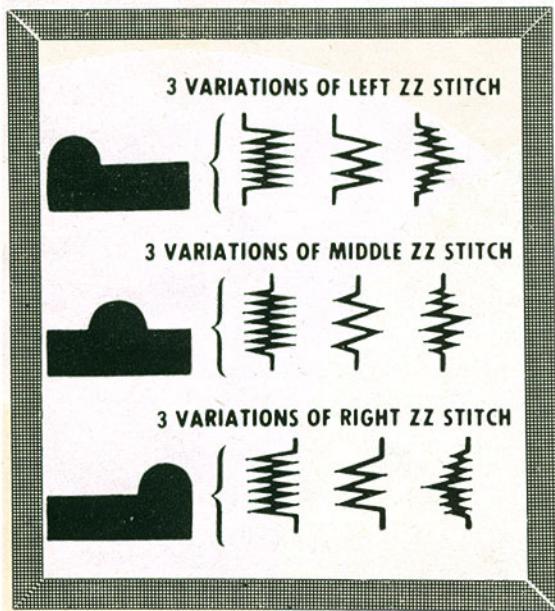


FIG. 26

By placing the lever A in either the L, M or R setting, zig-zag stitching of the types shown in figure 26 can be achieved.

For straight sewing, the lever A must be in the M position, and the straight sewing foot fitted. Zig-zag stitching must not be attempted whilst this foot is in position.

PRODUCING FANCY STITCHES

Your machine produces designs by manual movement of

- (a) The zig-zag stitch regulator knob A (Fig. 27).
- (b) The needle position lever B (Fig. 27).
- (c) The zig-zag stitch regulator press button C (Fig. 27).

Variations of designs are produced by moving any of the controls in a regular manner whilst the machine is operating. Sew at a moderate speed and do not be too disappointed with your first efforts.

IMPORTANT: The zig-zag foot and zig-zag throat plate must be fitted to your machine when zig-zag designs are being produced.

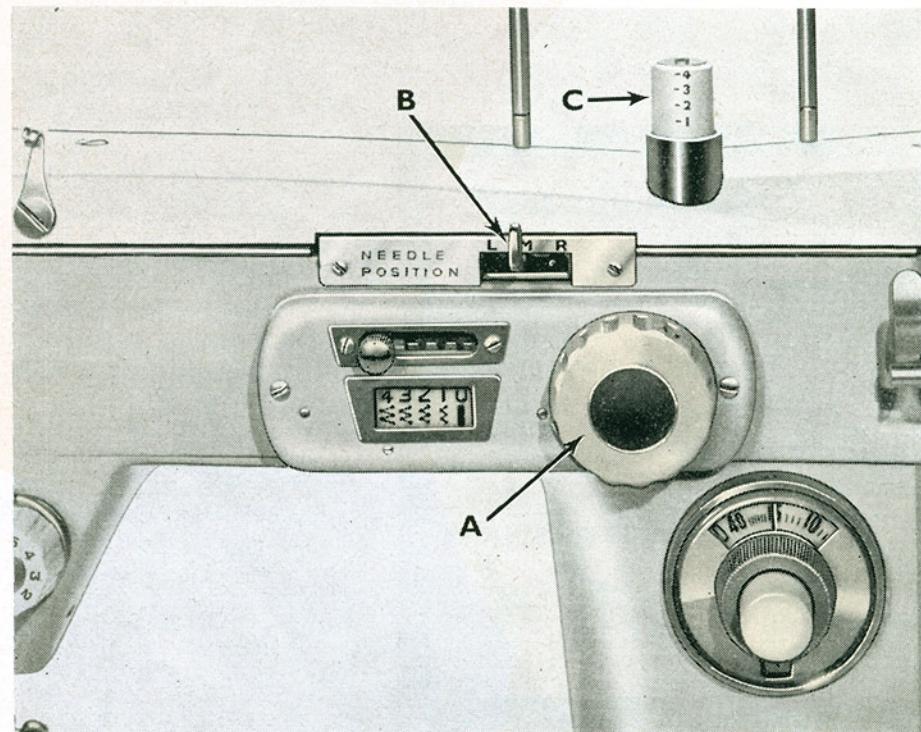


FIG. 27

For all close patterns set the dial-a-stitch knob D (Fig. 27) as close to 0 as possible, still allowing the material to feed through slowly.

A



TO MAKE A SATIN STITCH

1. Set the needle position lever at M.
2. Set the zig-zag stitch regulator knob to the desired stitch width.

B



TO MAKE DESIGN "B"

1. Set the needle position lever at M.
2. Set the zig-zag stitch regulator knob at one.
3. Commence sewing, pressing down the zig-zag stitch regulator press button as far as it will go, and then release pressure at the same speed. The length and shape of the design depends on the speed at which the press button is operated. A narrower design may be produced by setting zig-zag stop control knob at any setting below 4.

C



TO MAKE DESIGN "C"

1. Set the needle position lever at M.
2. Set the zig-zag stitch regulator knob at 0.
3. Commence sewing, slowly pressing down the zig-zag stitch regulator press button as far as it will go, then immediately release pressure. The slower the press button is depressed, the longer will be the design.

D



TO MAKE DESIGN "D"

1. Set the zig-zag stitch regulator knob at any desired setting between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2.
2. Commence sewing, moving the needle position lever from L to R and back again, continuously and smoothly. Do not allow the lever to enter any of its notches.

E



TO MAKE DESIGN "E"

1. Set zig-zag stitch regulator knob to 1.
2. Set needle position lever at L.
3. Commence sewing, moving the needle position lever to M, then R, then back to M, then L, using all three notches. The length of the design is controlled by the speed at which the needle position lever is operated, and the time it is allowed to remain in each notch.

You will be able to produce a multitude of designs by using your own combinations of settings and operation of controls.

Understand your controls and you will be able to produce designs to your entire satisfaction.

ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

The following attachments and accessories are supplied as standard equipment:

1. Oil can and oil
2. Needles
3. Bobbins (4)
4. Screwdriver (large)
5. Screwdriver (small)
6. Cotton pin felt pads (2)
7. Cleaning brush
8. Straight sewing foot
9. Zig-zag foot (fitted to machine)
10. Buttonhole foot
11. Button foot
12. Cording foot
13. Hemming foot
14. Zipper foot
15. Embroidery spring
16. Quilting guide
17. Cloth guide and thumb screw
18. Buttonhole cutter and stitch ripper
19. Straight sewing needle plate
20. Zig-zag needle plate (fitted to machine)

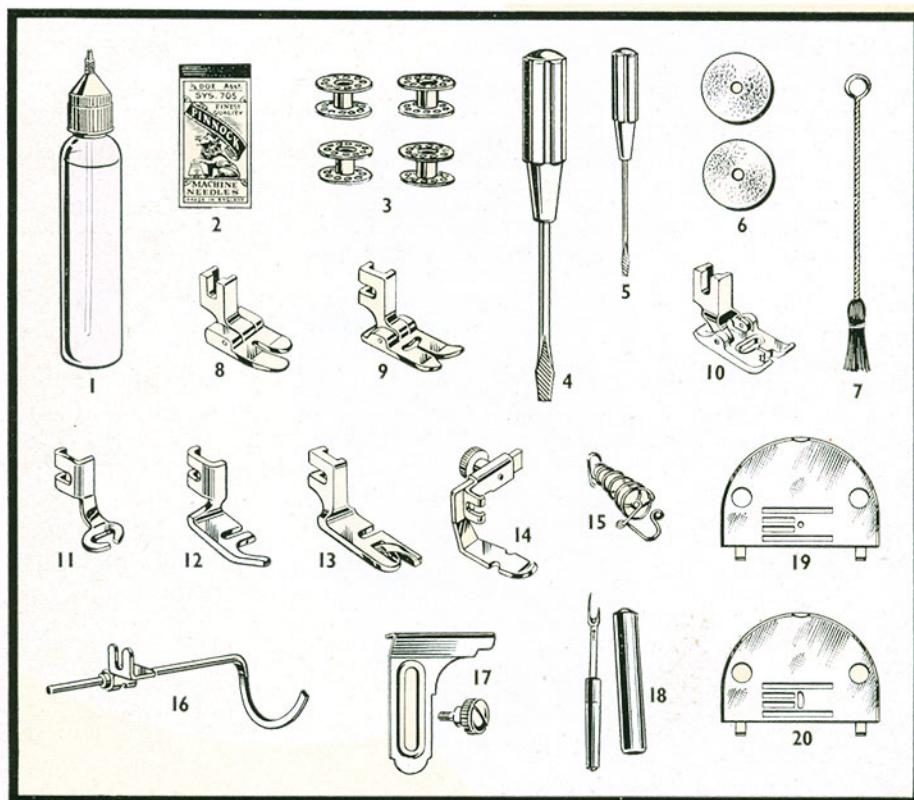


FIG. 28

BUTTON HOLES

1. Attach buttonhole foot (No. 10, page 20).
2. Set needle position lever at L.
3. Set dial-a-stitch knob to buttonhole position, indicated on stitch length index.
4. Set zig-zag controls to desired width of buttonholes, e.g.

Small: Zig-zag stitch regulator knob to 1.
Zig-zag stop control knob to 2.

Medium: Zig-zag stitch regulator knob to $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Zig-zag stop control knob to 3.

Large: Zig-zag stitch regulator knob to 2.
Zig-zag stop control knob to 4.

5. Subject to material type and thickness, it may be necessary to slightly vary the setting of dial-a-stitch knob to obtain correct stitch length.

EXAMPLE—MEDIUM SIZE BUTTONHOLE:

Proceed to sew the buttonhole along the first side. At required length, stop the machine with the needle in the material on the right hand side (A, Fig. 29). Lift the presser bar and pivot the material around the needle 180° , then lower the presser bar. The needle will then be in material on left hand side (B, Fig. 29). Raise the needle by turning the

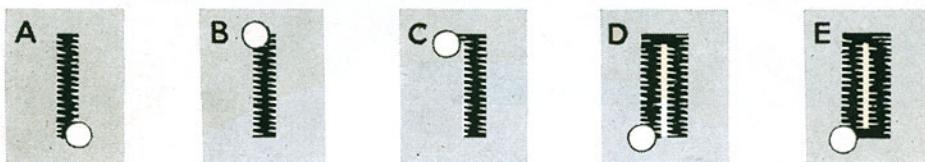


FIG. 29

balance wheel toward you. Hold the material firmly so it will not feed through machine, depress zig-zag stitch regulator, press button to fullest extent and sew four or six stitches, thus forming the bar at end of buttonhole. Release zig-zag stitch regulator press button. The needle will now be in the material on the left side (C, Fig. 29). Commence sewing the second side of the buttonhole until correct length is reached. Stop machine with needle in material on left hand side (D, Fig. 29). Again hold material firmly so that it will not feed through, depress zig-zag stitch regulator, press button to fullest extent and sew four or six stitches. Stop machine with needle in material on left hand side (E, Fig. 29), and release zig-zag stitch regulator press button. Turn zig-zag stitch regulator knob to 0 and sew two or three stitches to securely lock stitching. Lift presser foot and remove material from machine. Cut buttonhole slot with buttonhole cutter (No. 18, page 20).

NOTE: Before commencing next buttonhole, ensure that zig-zag stitch regulator knob has been **reset to required width**.

SEWING ON BUTTONS

1. Attach button foot (No. 11, page 20).
2. Set drop feed indicator to Silk/Nylon position.
3. Set dial-a-stitch knob to 0.
4. Set needle position lever to L.

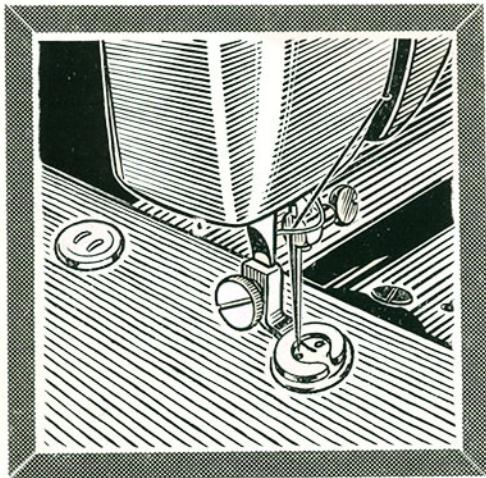


FIG. 30

5. Place the button beneath the foot on top of material, so that the needle enters the button left hand hole.
6. Turn the balance wheel by hand and set the zig-zag stitch regulator knob so that the needle enters the hole in button on right hand side.

7. Commence sewing, filling the holes with stitches without overfilling.
8. Return the zig-zag stitch regulator to 0 and sew two or three stitches in left hand hole to securely lock threads.

Remember to re-set zig-zag stitch regulator knob to correct width before sewing next button.

When sewing four-hole buttons, proceed in exactly the same way, filling the first two holes with stitches, then move material so that the second two holes are in line with the needle. Fill these with stitches, following the same procedure as in the first two holes.

ZIPPER FOOT

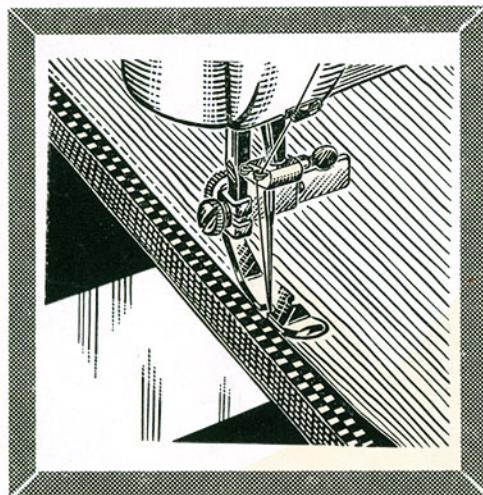


FIG. 31

1. Attach zipper foot (No. 14, page 20).
2. Set needle position lever at M.
3. Set needle to side of zipper foot to be used.
Your zipper foot is adjustable so that it may be used to sew in zippers with the needle on either side.
4. Ensure that zig-zag stitch regulator knob is at 0.

QUILTING

Attach quilting guide. Note that quilting guide is used in conjunction with either straight sewing or zig-zag foot. Quilting consists of lines of separated parallel stitching. Set measure bar to distance required between stitch rows by measuring from needle to curved section of bar (Fig. 32). This enables you to maintain your stitching at regular intervals.

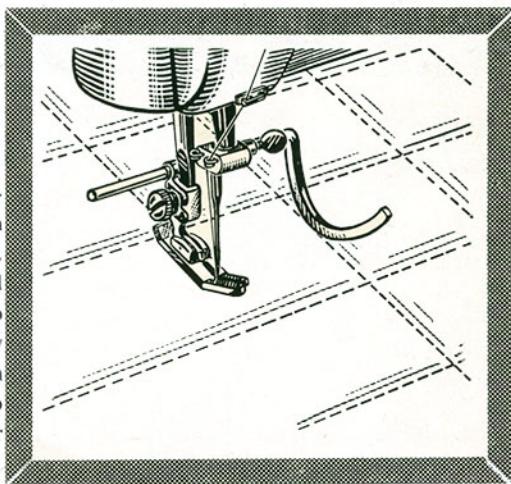


FIG. 32

DESIGN EMBROIDERY

1. Remove the presser foot. The embroidery spring (No. 15, page 20), is not attached to the presser bar. It is fitted to the needle bar (Fig. 33). Hold the embroidery spring arch shape upwards and pass the needle through the small hole. Ease the arch shape over the shank of the needle clamp.
2. Ensure that presser bar is at down position.
3. Set drop feed indicator to Silk/Nylon position.
4. Set dial-a-stitch knob to 0.
5. Place your material between hoops and follow your pattern using slow stitches, moving the hoop in any direction you wish. Designs may be produced using either straight or zig-zag stitches.

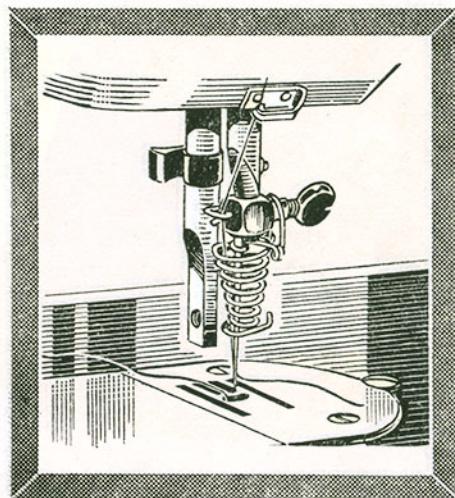


FIG. 33

RAISED CORDING OR BRAIDING

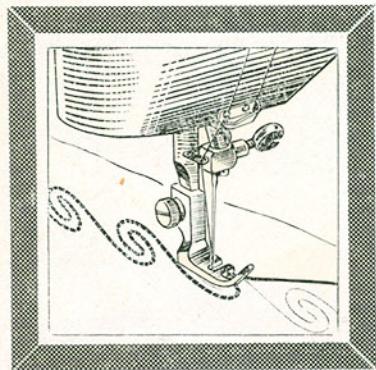


FIG. 34

1. Attach cording foot (No. 12, page 20).
2. Set dial-a-stitch knob to suitable satin stitch setting.
3. Set zig-zag stitch regulator knob to suitable width to cover cord.
4. Set needle position lever to M.
5. Guide cord through small hole in front of cording foot.
6. Place material beneath foot, and draw end of cord to back of machine.
7. Commence to sew. Cording is done by a narrow zig-zag stitch passing from side to side over the cord, stitching it to your material, with the stitch length set small so that stitching completely covers the cord.

THE HEMMING FOOT

1. Attach hemming foot (No. 13, page 20).
2. Set needle position lever to M for straight stitch hemming.

NOTE: A most decorative effect can be obtained by using zig-zag stitching in conjunction with the hemming foot, but in this case the needle position lever must be set at L. The zig-zag stitch regulator knob setting for this operation must never exceed 2.

3. Make two tiny folds in the material so that it may enter the scroll in the foot easily. Then push the hem into the scroll and under the needle. Bring the needle down into the material.
4. Commence sewing, holding the material on the edge between the right forefinger and thumb, turning it over in the form of a semi-circle.
5. Operate the machine slowly, allowing the material to slide between your forefinger and thumb, and holding it straight in front of the hemmer scroll and as near level as possible to the bed of your machine.

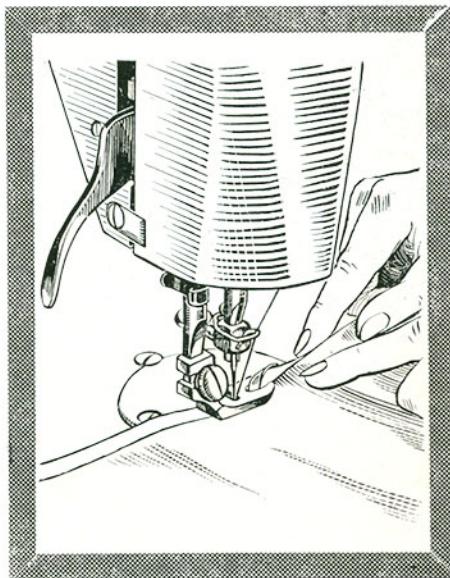


FIG. 35

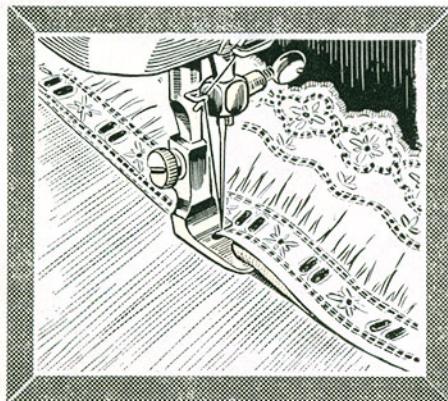


FIG. 36

HEMMING WITH LACE

To hem and attach lace simultaneously, insert the lace into the slot in the hemming foot (Fig. 36). In this operation, the material to be hemmed is held in the left hand and the lace is guided with the right. Practice will soon result in perfect hems being produced.

THE CLOTH GUIDE

The cloth guide is the simplest of attachments, and is fitted to the bed of your machine by means of a screw passing through the slot of the guide and into the bed of the machine. Adjust to the desired width by measuring from the point of the needle to the vertical surface of the guide. Tighten the attaching screw.

Fold the material in the form of a hem to the width decided, and commence to sew, keeping the edge of the material evenly against the surface of the guide. Both zig-zag and plain sewing can be used in conjunction with this attachment.

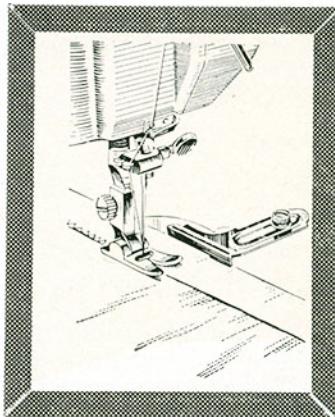


FIG. 37

OVERLOCKING

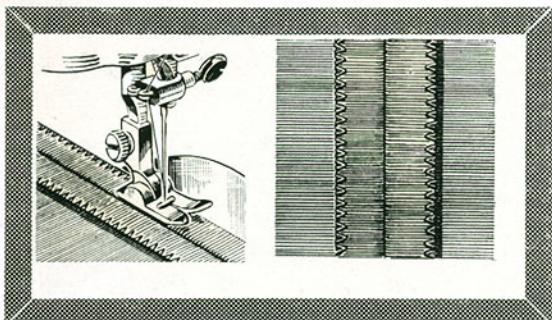


FIG. 38

HEMSTITCHING

Hemstitching of a high standard can be produced on your machine. With all hemstitching, the threads should be drawn to a width of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Then insert the material beneath the zig-zag foot with the drawn thread in line with the needle. Set the zig-zag stitch regulator knob at 2 and the dial-a-stitch knob at about 40. Sew down each side of the work, allowing the needle to enter firstly, the firm material then the drawn thread work on the next stitch. Keep the zig-zag stitch even on both sides of the drawn threadwork.

Set the zig-zag stitch regulator knob at 3 or 4, and the dial-a-stitch knob at about 15. These settings depend on the type and thickness of the material to be overlocked. Overlocking is achieved by sewing down the edge so that the zig-zag stitching extends over the edge of the material. Lock seams securely with a single row of straight stitching along inside edge of zig-zag.

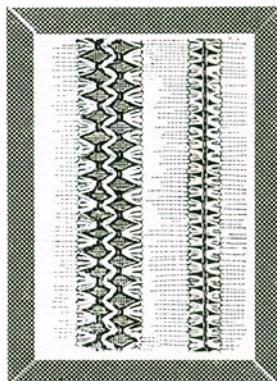


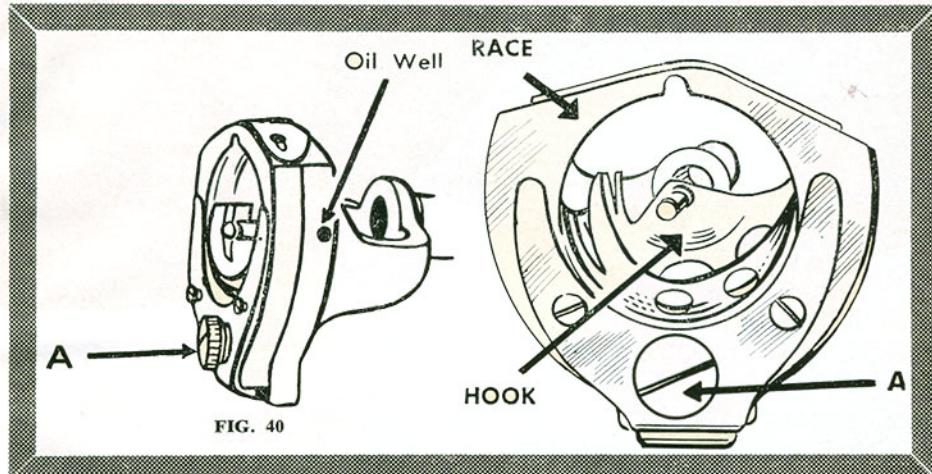
FIG. 39

SELF-CLEARING SHUTTLE

One of the greatest advancements your machine has to offer is its revolutionary self-clearing shuttle mechanism. Most other central bobbin-type machine will jam if stray cotton enters the shuttle race.

The design of the hook will enable you to clear away stray cotton without dismantling the mechanism.

Should cotton enter the shuttle race, remove the thread from the needle and rock the balance wheel backwards and forwards a few times by hand. This will cut away the stray cotton and allow you to recommence sewing. The balance wheel should turn easily.



IMPORTANT: The shuttle mechanism of your machine should be kept clean and well oiled. See oil well (Fig. 40).

REPLACING THE SEW GLO

The Sew Glo is enclosed in the hinged face plate. To remove globe, open face plate and turn globe to the left until it falls free. Insert new globe and turn to the right.

NOTE: Sew Glo is operated by depressing ON/OFF switch located on the front of the face plate.

IMPORTANT: ALWAYS DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM MAIN POWER SUPPLY WHEN REPLACING GLOBE.

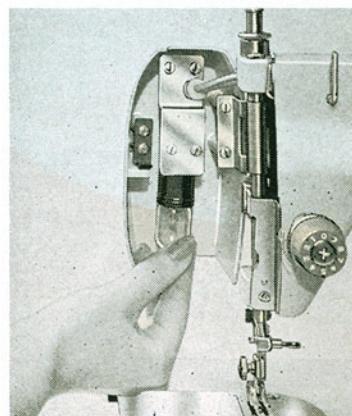


FIG. 41

USEFUL SEWING HINTS — FAULT-FINDING

SLIPPING STITCHES: May be caused by—

1. A bent or blunt needle.
2. Needle in back to front (see page 6).
3. Using a heavy thread in a fine needle (see page 5).
4. Using the wrong type of needle—Must be type 705 or 15 x 1.

BREAKING NEEDLES: May be caused by—

1. Tugging at the material whilst sewing.
2. Needle fitted incorrectly (see page 6).
3. Wrong needle being used (see page 5).
4. Using fine needles on heavy work.
5. Using fine needles with heavy thread (see page 5).
6. Bobbin case incorrectly fitted (see page 8).

UPPER THREAD BREAKING: May be caused by—

1. Top tension too tight (see page 14).
2. Incorrectly threaded (see page 10).
3. Needle fitted incorrectly (see page 6).
4. Using heavy thread with fine needle (see page 5).
5. Wrong type needles being used (see page 6).
6. Using poor quality thread.
7. Shuttle mechanism requires oiling.
8. Starting to sew without the take-up lever at its highest point (see page 12).
9. Bent or blunt needle.

LOWER THREAD BREAKING: May be caused by—

1. Bobbin case incorrectly threaded (see page 9).
2. Bobbin over wound.
3. Bobbin case tension too tight.

MACHINE JAMMED OR RUNNING HEAVILY: May be caused by—

1. Cotton caught in shuttle race (see page 27).
2. Bobbin winder operating whilst sewing.
3. Machine requires oiling (see page 4).
4. Machine requires cleaning (see under).
5. Drive belt too loose.

MACHINE WILL NOT FEED THROUGH: May be caused by—

1. Drop feed indicator incorrectly set (see page 15).
2. Automatic darning fully released (see page 15).
3. Material not far enough under presser foot (see page 12).

KEEP YOUR MACHINE CLEAN BY occasionally opening slide plate and removing throat plate. This will expose the feed dogs and enable you to clean away the fluff and lint which collects there. It is also advisable at the same time to loosen screw A (Fig. 40) and remove the shuttle in order to clean it and the race in which it runs. Remove the bobbin case first, and apply a drop of oil after cleaning operations are over.

TAKE CARE OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR

1. Never try to clear a jammed machine by operating the motor. Work the balance wheel by hand.
2. Never exert just sufficient pressure on the foot control to cause the motor to hum. Either remove your foot altogether or press down hard enough to cause your machine to run.
3. Never oil the foot control.
4. Do not allow oil to get onto the belt or bobbin winder rubber. If it does, however, remove the belt from the machine and rub talcum powder onto it. Replace the belt when it shows sign of wear.
5. Oil the motor by applying a drop of oil about every twelve months to the oil hole at each end.

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